THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

My Mary's Gane.

The lark may sing her bonny song,
In a' its pride the daisy blow;
An' simmer a' her joys prolong,
Ye canna sooth my breast o' woe;
Frae this fond heart my Mary's gane,
Awa' to realms o' bliss above,
Wha soloced in the hour o' pain,
An spake wi' modest blush o' love

Wi' angels she has gane to dwell,
Far frae this lan' o' toil an' care;
Wha sorrows tears a' cease to swell,
The ee o' beauty ever mair.
Why weep ye not ye blushing flow'rs,
Your guardian queen has closed her ee;
Why fade ye not ye bonny bow'rs,
An' mourn her loss alang wi' me.

Nae langer now ye lillies fair,
Will Mary press ye to her breast;
Her loss wi' me ye a maun share,
My Mary's gane awa to rest.
Ah, could the han' o' death hae spared,
The Mary frae the shrouded grave;
This humble heart to grief a' bared,
A brighter blessing could nae crave.

Wi' aching heart, an' bended knee,
Beside thy grave I'll mourn alane;
At mercy's fount joy rest wi' thee,
There Mary may we meet again.
The lark may sing her bonny song,
In a' its pride the daisy blow;
An' summer a' her joys prolong,
He canna sooth my breast o' woe.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Stanzas.

BY WILLIAM G. KINCAID.

My home is on the broad blue wave,
When moonbeams round it play!
All sparkling with the tears that lave,
The cheek of smiling May—
Whose murmurs, gentle as the song
Of streamlets, south winds waft along,
With joyous roundelay.

My home is in the green wood glen,
'Mong warblers, wild and free—
And yet I love the tufted plain,
With the rude storm's revelry;
Nor can the lute's soft tones compare,
With such as find an echo where,
The wild winds mingle free.

My Home is on yon mountain's crest,
Where ling'ring sunbeams cling,
When the God of day sinks down to rest,
On Time's untiring wing.
Whilom the Herald of winter's gloom—
Now stooping low, to shade the tomb,
Of young and guileless Spring.

But oh! my *Sweet Home's* yon old oaken lawn,
When its flowers, so flushed and so fair,
Are weeping and blushing!—and twinkles the dawn,
Through the vines that are clustering there.

Glenmoor, Lincoln county, Ky. July 1st, 1841.

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Revenge of Piskaret.

By J. Milton Sanders.

AUTHOR OF "THE MIAMI VALLEY," ETC.

The full moon shone with a silvery lustre, perhaps not surpassed in Italy's transparent skies; and the blue vault above was bespangled with myriads of glittering stars, which glared with a golden sparkle, contrasting beautifully with the pale white of the moon. It was a lovely evening. Nature appeared as if she had sunk into a deep repose, so silent was all around me. Not a sound reached my ear, but the low and plaintive notes of a whippoorwill, which continued without intermission in that soft monotonous voice, whose music when once heard is never forgotten. The broad waters of the Chesapeake* were spread out before me, calmly rolling on their way for the great Mississippi—upon the broad bosom of which the rays of the moon [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Magazines.

[illegible]

The German Huntsman.

[illegible]

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.
SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

Acknowledgment.

We give our thanks to a large number of the subscribers to the Post, for the very handsome manner in which remittances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the many kind letters which have come to hand. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them, in turn.

We intend to show still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, as the volume is now complete, and we cannot afford to send out the back numbers. Let the accounts all be settled up, and we will have a fair start together, and see who shall first rise in the world. We shall continue to issue a weekly paper.

☞ The Germantown Telegraph has a wonderfully prolific abstract of the foreign news, by the Caledonia. So much for the "*doctrine of instruction.*"

☞ F. Shepherd, Esq. is a travelling agent for the Post and Graham's Magazine, in New England, and we cordially commend him.

Our Associates.

Here we are, post up in a place about eight feet square, the air as hot as a furnace, thermometer at ninety-five, and the sun pouring down upon the roof of the house; and I! Most of our compositors, have thrown down just in disdain, and are now rolling in the sand at the back of the building, while the printers are sweating with threshold. We had sold a little snuff and a little cural, a little cheese, and a hallowee of hillabo for a half-penny; but not a pennyworth of indigo, and no more cheese or powwood like. He was never known to sell so much about a day. He had employed awfully with his few customers, and was, altogether, in a very jolly humor.

"I would just put two pounds fourteen to get out of this concern, and be off to the land of the free," said he, as he chained about, he attack the pound of butter that he was reading up with his wooden paddle: a blow so spasmodic, that it knocked the paddle out of his hand.

At this moment the clerk entered. He passed for a great joke with the shopkeeper, and they laughed heartily at each other, and so continued, looked with an air that was the first act of a tragedy, and which, had the shopkeeper attended to his mind his plan of action. He was somewhat taken by surprise, as he stood before the counter, thinking of the puff-ventriloquist, as he heard him talk to himself behind him, now and anon, and then jerking away, rubbing and shaking his head, with the remaining pocket a smelling-bottle, which, like Shakspeare's puppy-pet,

"Ever and anon he gave to his nose,
And held it very open."

But it was Donald who,

"Being angry when it next came there,
Took it in snuff."

"What would ye please to buy, honest man?" said Donald pettishly.

"Buy, my good fellow, buy? Does any one ever purchase here? You will pardon me, but the stench is intolerable."

"Is there young callant? Here be teething but one penny-worth of indigo sold since the morning, and as you sensed maybe gave sleek spun. An ye no like the ov'r, maybe ye can go to the door, and get the air, and then use the doorway. Nothing, in sober-do-well."

"Pardon me, sir, I do not like it—I did not come to buy a piece—indeed he would; for the name, forsooth, I have heard you mention your name for a fortnight, and yet he had never been in his emporium, and I thought I would just step in and see what kind of a warehouse which I might have chanced to, small ale, and be otherwise induce all of genteel custom, and a pound of salt, lavish against two ounces of parliament cake for a penny, and indigo by the gross, small by the half penny.

Indeed, my trustworthy friend, Donald M'Ilne, low'ver would guide in his shop, and the street in which he lived in the gude auld town of Edinburgh, and in the much pride in Donald. Really Donald was a rude chiel, and he kept his accounts accurate, both with Cheap and for he was so protected at kirk as in his payments, and, the followed for long seasons with his neighbors, he had ears never to run largely in debt by crimes of omission. Donald was therefore never pestered to settle his accounts, and he was therefore never annoyed by duns.

Having thus sufficiently described Donald's circumstances, we shall proceed to recount the first grand step that he made toward acquiring the splendid fortune that he so well deserved, and lived so long to enjoy.

He was one day, that is to say, all the indigo that he barely had, had come out from his warehouse by Donald, a dyemaker's as the most extensive line of business, employing "forty-nine stone vats" at the time, at the same time, that if there was not a vessel, they were *gude as*. Such were the word of trade in those days.

Now, at the time this occurred, congratulation to Donald, the demand for indigo was rare, and, as before, best times in the year was the utmost extent that Donald M'Ilnie and his workmen desired. Consequent each other: These latter were very much surprised at the extent of the demand, and the reader will not wonder at it when he is informed that they never could suppose for a moment that a vessel could be ordered on purpose to carry only one pounds of indigo; so, after much scrutiny of the very intelligent mate of M'Ilnie, all the hands of the ship took it firmly into their said heads that their correspondent had fairly written forty-and-nine.

They knew but very little of the men, and of the nation and extent of business, still, however, as indeed they did know was most satisfactory, they had done business with him for nearly twenty years, and had, during all that time, been extremely well pleased with the punctuality and liberality aided to all their dealings, and that he was wealthy. Upon all these grounds, they, therefore, were determined to obey to order; but, as they had not any thing like the quantity on hand, they set themselves down to become purchasers, in order to fulfill the commission. Having collected the quantity they had supposed that Donald had specified, they shipped it for Edinburgh, and, in due course, they arrived at it and in safety by port.

When M'Ilnie received this precious bill of lading he astonishment was at once ludicrous and magnificent. At first he was astounded at a little sensation, and he seemed to set it down as a hoax, for, said he, "What demand can the people of London have for indigo, at this particular time of indigo?" It was more than sufficient, said he, for the whole of the consumption of Britain for a whole length generations—twenty-one years. However, he was quite astonished over every other emotion, and he felt glad.

Like a canny Scot, he kept his perplexity to himself, for nothing was further from his thoughts than to run under and under with his affairs, and he had to be at last in order, to tell his tale of wonder, and excite the wonder and admiration of his neighbors. Considering this musical conduct, he could not so far command his dispositions but that some should have remarked a change, though a mysterious, change in his whole way, he was noted silent: the activity of his mind was up for the labours of his tongue. He was diligent, no doubt, in attending his shop without the counter, and even in the out-door concerns, and then returning to it hastily on the same rational grounds. For once in his life, his neighbors thought that Donald was becoming mad, and they were not far from the truth.

In the midst of this agitation, time and tide, which wait for no one, arrived, and the vessel was announced to Aberdeen. It could seem that, in order to quicken the impatience of Donald, the wind contrary to the passage. No sooner was she moored, than the captain of the vessel set off for Donald at the first barge of which a sizeable cargo was consigned. Having gone prudently to the very first address, he was at the counter, and Donald arrived at the little shop of the second compliment, named Donald M'Ilnie. Indeed, the captain had much astonished at the astuteness of the watchman at M'Ilnie had been under the impression that he was a gentleman, had it continued nothing else. And never have held the shop out of the counter.

After the few first introductory sentences, the mate much errand of that sort he was sent from the quay, and he was never convinced that all was right from the quiet conduct of Donald, who never betrayed either mirth or surprise, though at the same time his very heart was leaping within him to hide an expression of delight on a countenance stunned by duty.

"And now, sir, you'll be sure to be brought the note of the purpose time. A magazine quantity, eh, sir! And did you ever hear any one men but one trade before?"

"Never, Donald, never, sir, and I do not know how that the difficulty of getting all the indigo together had no effect on the market. It was full three days before the vessel drawn on Change the very day I left London."

"O, no—indeed! It was—no it is! I do not know that I do not—not that it is of the slightest consequence, but I merely ask as a matter of commonplace conversation, for all this indigo, what would ye just do with it?"

"Why," said the skipper, "I should not have bought it unless I wanted it; and if I had wanted it, I should have known what to do with it. That is, Mr. M'Ilnie, pardon my ease."

"Ah weel, my man, but you're an uncommon chiel, for ye no less wanted than a hundred majesty, may God bless him, since gave to make the volunteer busine was like regimentation like it's pass standing order."

"Why, I should know, and some regret if that ever any one should, I do not think, your king or. But my business is to obey my orders, and I did not, as I did not my purpose, and I do not now, as I do not, and I do not, and I do not, and

SATURDAY POST.

Terms of Subscription, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $1,25 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to frank their letters addressed to us. The word "free" of itself is not a frank.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, in advance, will be entitled to six copies.

Removals must always state the Post-office removed from, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

Travelling Agents.

☞ John H. Thompson, Esq. of Wheeling, Va. has been appointed agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine in the place of R. J. Garwood, deceased. Subscribers at that place, and those wishing to subscribe for either periodical, will be kind enough to call on him.

☞ I. E. James is our general travelling agent, assisted by O. H. P. Stem and Seth T. Brooks. Subscribers and local agents upon whom they may call will oblige us by settling with them.

☞ Thomas Severn, Esq. is our travelling agent for the State of New York, for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine, and subscribers upon whom he may call, will oblige us, by settling their accounts with him.

☞ C. W. James, of Cincinnati, Ohio, our old agent is still authorized to collect and receive new subscribers in the States of Ohio and Indiana, assisted by H. M. Lewis and M. Meeker.

☞ B. G. Easton and I. F. Easton for Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Wisconsin.

☞ S. H. Stevenson and John F. Johnson for Kentucky.

☞ W. A. Pierce, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

☞ L. Tompkins for the New England States. Subscribers who may be waited upon by the above gentlemen, will please liquidate their accounts at once. tf

☞ R. M. Smith is our travelling agent for Maryland and Delaware.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		Price said for.
1545 shares	United States Bank,	17¼a18
92 do.	Mechanics Bank,	26a26¼
70 do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. R R.	37½a38
53 do.	Reading R. R.	25½a28
50 do.	Vicksburg Bank,	5¼
36 do.	Girard Bank,	27a27¼
28 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	55
20 do.	Schuylkill Navigation Co.	54
20 do.	Commercial Bank, Cincin.	82
18 do.	American Fire Insurance Co.	70
5 do.	North America Bank,	295a297
5 do.	Man. & Mec. Bank,	34
5 do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	80
4 do.	Commercial Bank,	43¼a43¾
2 do.	Philadelphia Exchange,	50
$730	United States Bank Notes,	17¾ discount.

New Counterfeits.

Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.—500's. This bank has never issued any notes over 100's.

Louisiana State Bank, N. Orleans.—10's spurious. Signed L. Bibi, Cashier, C. Clement, President. Engraved by the "Western Bank Note Company." They bear no resemblance to the genuine bills.

More Money.

Governor Porter arrived in town on Tuesday. We learn that the object of the Governor's visit to Philadelphia, is to obtain from the non-accepting banks, who are subject under their charters to such a course—a loan to the extent of 3½ per cent. of their capital—amounting in all to about $300,000, from four Banks. The money will be no doubt obtained, and thus the interest due on the State Debt in August, will be duly paid.

A New Bank.—A new bank has recently been established at Poultney, Vermont, by the name of the Poultney Bank. By the law of the State, fifty thousand dollars are required to be paid in specie, and no individual or company can receive on discount more than ten per cent. of the capital, and the directors and all other officers are restricted to three per cent. each. The Bank has complied with all the requisitions of the law, and is conducted by gentlemen of character and property. The bills are received at par in the Suffolk Bank at Boston, and the credit of the Bank is the same as all the other New England Banks, which is deservedly high.

Currency.—The Philadelphia currency remains without change. Small notes are more abundant, and in one or two instances we have heard that the non-accepting banks have refused in deposit large sums in the small notes of the accepting banks issued under the Revenue Act.

More Lynch Law.

Two Men Hung Without Trial.—Another outrageous violation of law and justice was recently perpetrated in Williamstown, Grant county, Va. Some few weeks ago, a drover named Utterback was robbed and left for dead in the road. Subsequently two men named Maythe and Couch, were arrested, charged with having committed the deed, and were lodged in prison at Williamstown. Utterback was horribly mutilated, and it was believed that he would not recover. The indignation felt in Bourbon county at the atrocity of the act, induced a number of the citizens to resolve upon a summary execution of the alleged offenders.—They went about this act of revenge with the utmost deliberation and coolness. They first deputed ten citizens of the county to visit Williamstown, and inform the citizens of the place, and the prisoners particularly, that at such a time the prisoners were to be executed. This notice was thirty-six hours previous to the actual execution, and a clergyman was also sent, and actually went to the prison for religious converse with the prisoners.

We give an account of this daring outrage upon all law, from the Cincinnati Republican, learned from eye witnesses of the tragedy.

"On Saturday the 10th inst., in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred of the citizens of Bourbon, to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamstown in solemn procession and most perfect order. They had chosen their Sheriffs to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners, Maythe and Couch. The Sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison; he offered, however, no other resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors. Then they took the prisoners, placed them in an open waggon, their irons on them, took up the line of march without the least noise or confusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the number assembled was believed to have been at least two thousand.—After arriving on the ground, Mr. O'Hara, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparently altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted, and the prisoners were asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, Maythe, addressed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which they were to suffer, denying, however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and Maythe and Couch were hung in their irons, upon a tree standing over the same spot where their crime was committed. Rude coffins were constructed, and they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order.

Horrid Assault.

Letters from Cape May contains an account of a most horrid assault, committed on Saturday morning last, off the Capes, but as neither names nor particulars are given, it may not be amiss to state them.

The schooner Daniel Webster arrived at our wharves yesterday, under command of the mate, Mr. Williams, and having in custody a man, named James Crugar, who is charged with the murder of Captain Augustus Phelps, under the following circumstances. James Crugar, his wife, and four children, took passage for this city from New York, in the Daniel Webster, and during the voyage, Crugar's conduct was such, at times, as to indicate insanity. During Friday night, when outside the Capes, a heavy blow came on, and the captain was forced to lie by until it cleared. This seemed to awaken the anger of Crugar, who spoke to the captain in such a manner, that he had to be carried below. The next morning the vessel proceeded on her course and about six o'clock, the mate, who was at the wheel, remarked to the captain, "If you get your glass, you can see the light house."—Captain P. got his glass, and was in the act of looking in the direction indicated, when Crugar came aft, picked up a sharp wood axe which was lying by the caboose, and springing at the captain, was in the act of striking, when the mate called out, "my God, save yourself." The Captain immediately started, turned half round, and received the blows of the axe on his neck and jaw.

The mate immediately seized Crugar, who made a most powerful resistance, tearing handfuls of hair from the mate's head, and causing great trouble before he was mastered. He was finally conquered and bound, and in this state brought to the city. A brief examination was held before the Mayor, at which the evidence of Williams was given, and the prisoner committed for a further hearing on Monday morning. Upon his arrival at the prison he again became very unruly, and required some force to subdue him. The steamboat Sun, which arrived on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, from Cape May, brings the information that at the time the boat left Capt. Phelps still survived, but in so low a state, as to hold the hope of recovery.

From Texas.

The steamship Savannah, at New Orleans on the 7th inst. brings late accounts from Texas. We see by the Picayune that Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of that sheet, who is on a journey to Santa Fe, met with a very serious accident. He fell down a precipice on the banks of the Colorado river, some thirty feet, and crushed one of his ankles, besides injuring him seriously in other respects. The Santa Fe expedition is accompanied by 300 regular troops.

The Picayune says, a proclamation by President Lamar has been printed at Austin, in the Spanish language, for distribution immediately upon the arrival of the expedition at Santa Fe. It is a very able paper, and will probably have its desired effect, that of bringing the people of Santa Fe at once under the Texan Government, of their own free will and accord. Should they not see fit, however, to accede to the terms offered by the Texans, the force under Colonel McLeod will attack the town; and the result can hardly be doubted. Texans claim to the Rio Grande, and sooner or later she will have all she claims. It will be seen, therefore, that the aims of this Santa Fe expedition are of no trifling character, but deeply important in more ways than one. Intelligence of its movements will be awaited with no inconsiderable degree of anxiety.

Congressional News.

Washington, July 14, 1841.

Senate.—Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House to authorize a loan of twelve millions.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the U. States.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, offered an amendment proposing that in case of suspension of specie payment, the Bank and its branches shall forfeit their charters, and that such suspension shall be considered as equivalent to a forfeiture of charter.—After some debate the amendment was adopted, both parties voting for it.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, said, as this amendment had been adopted by a unanimous vote, he felt encouraged to offer another, which was, that in case of a suspension by the Bank, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to remove the government deposites without delay, and place them in such banks as were in a good condition, as he might think proper, until the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, then moved to amend by inserting a provision that in case of suspension the Secretary should at once report to Congress.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, accepted the modification, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to amend the 17th section by striking out the penalty of twelve, and inserting twenty-five per cent, in case of suspension.

The question was than taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 19, noes 25.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the 21st section by striking out a portion of the section, the object of which was to give exclusive privileges of banking and also the provision that Congress may extend the charter.

The question was taken and decided in the negative.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the 23d section, so as to provide that in case the Committee of Congress shall report a violation of the charter by refusing to exhibit the books, the President may order a *scire facias.*

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative,—ayes 20, nays 26.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the charter so as to reduce the rate of interest on loans and discounts from six to five per cent. Borrowing at five per cent, he thought we ought to lend at the same rate.

The question was taken on the amendment and decided in the negative—ayes 17, nays 26.

The act making an appropriation for Naval Ordnance, Stores, &c., was read a first and second time, and then the Senate adjourned.

House.—*Home Squadron.*—Mr. King asked for the reading of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wise rose and explained the object of the bill in a masterly manner, and said that apart from the absolute necessity of this squadron for the protection of the commerce which is spread along our extended coast, it would be a naval school of as much importance to our gallant Navy, as was the Academy of West Point to our Army.

Mr. King moved that the Committee rise, and that the consideration of the bill be postponed until the day after to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Winthrop in the chair.

Mr. Wise then moved that the bill for a Home Squadron be taken up.

Mr. Filmore moved the Fortification Bill be taken up.

Mr. Wise said he wished a decision of the House on the question between the Army and the Navy.—His motion was lost—ayes 54, noes 79—absent 109.

Fortification Bill, &c.—Mr. Fillmore said he should not occupy the time of the Committee with a speech, as he believed its importance would impress itself upon gentlemen; but he was ready to answer any question which might be put to him.

The Committee then proceeded to amend the bill by sections.

On the section making an appropriation for the defence on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware river, an animated debate sprung up in which Messrs. Wise, Toland, Sergeant, Fillmore, C. Brown, Randolph and Rodney participated.

Mr. Wise said he should go in opposition to the whole bill, as he believed it to be unnecessary, in the present advanced state of military science. He did not believe in the utility of defence of stone, and should be willing to vote the whole appropriation to Naval Defences.

Mr. Ingersoll said he thought the gentleman from Virginia was profoundly mistaken in his views of the importance of the fortifications on Pea Patch Island. He then went on to show that a single armed steam vessel, in one trip, might destroy Newcastle, Wilmington, Chester, Philadelphia, Camden, Bordentown and Trenton, and probably escape unhurt.

Mr. McKay contended that it was contrary to the Constitution, to erect public works within the jurisdiction of a State, without the consent of such State; and he understood that the land on which these fortifications were to be erected, was not the property of the United States. He therefore hoped the government would extinguish the individual title to the land before the works on that Island were continued.

Mr. Fillmore said the land was valueless, only so far as the expenditures of the Government had given it importance; and the owner had endeavored to force an exorbitant sum from the government for the same; and he thought the Government would proceed and occupy it for public use, and let Congress appropriate a reasonable sum for the same.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Halstead, Jones, Morgan, and Randall.

On motion of Mr. Gamble, the whole clause making the appropriation for that Island was stricken out.

At 3 o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Washington, July 15, 1841.

The Senate has been in executive session most of the day, so the office holders have cause to quake. Before the doors were closed there was quite an animated debate on the propriety of taking up the loan bill, and postponing the much vexed Bank question until Monday.

Mr. Calhoun, and others of the minority, wished Mr. Clay to have the final vote taken on the bill without further delay, but the "leader" was too wide awake. The probability is, that the loan bill will be passed this week, and the fiscal bank take its chance the week after.

In the House, as soon as the Journal had been read, the consideration of the fortification bill was resumed in committee of the whole. A number of amendments were offered, of no general interest, and after a wearisome debate, the committee rose at three o'clock, without coming to any decision on the bill. The House then adjourned.

Washington, July 16, 1841.

In the House, this morning, the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Cave Johnson, calling for a list of removals from office, ect., since the 4th of March last, was called up for consideration.

A great number of amendments were offered by administration members, the principal of which was that a list should also be furnished of all the removals under the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. The amendments all strung together measured about a yard.

The fortification bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, whereon a violent debate sprung up on the case of McLeod and the conduct of Mr. Pickens in making his famous report last session.

Mr. Pickens set upon his opponents like a lion, and shewed Mr. Granger, Mr. Underwood, Bell and other Whig leaders, had themselves been the cause of the report, by their violent speeches when the correspondence was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The debate continued until after three o'clock, when the committee, without coming to any decision, rose, and reported progress.

In the Senate, after the presentation of memorials on various subjects, Mr. Clay, in pursuance of previous notice, moved that the loan bill from the House be made the special order of the day, to take precedence of all other business until it should pass.

Messrs. Woodbury, Walker, Sevier, and others, desired the Bank bill might be first disposed of, especially as the minority were willing to come to a direct vote upon it.

After a spirited debate the motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up. Of course the Bank Bill is laid aside until this measure shall have been disposed of.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at considerable length in explanation of the bill, and in urging its superiority to any other mode of relief. It will probably pass by Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Wright in a very sarcastical manner said that there was no necessity for so much haste. For, said he, if the treasury wants money so much, do not pass the bill giving away the proceeds from the public lands.

Washington, July 17, 1841.

In the Senate a rambling business of no great importance was transacted.

In the House, the motion adopted yesterday to take the Fortification Bill from the committee of the whole to-day, was reconsidered and reversed. Mr. Mason, of Maryland, proposed to adjourn the Session on the 22d instant, as the most effectual mode of relieving the country—there being no prospect of doing it otherwise. The motion was rejected and the House again went into committee on the Fortification Bill. No decision.

Washington, July 24, 1841.

House.—The Fortification Bill was under discussion until the House adjourned.

Senate.—The President pro. tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Woodbury, calling for a statement of moneys disbursed, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, calling for a list of the removals from office, was laid on the table until to-morrow.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Loan Bill. The question being on its passage.

Mr. Calhoun gave his reasons for voting against this bill. He began with a defence of the principle of withholding the supplies, whenever full explanation of the necessity and of the objects was not furnished. He contended that in this instance there had not been that sufficient explanation. Had the same spirit animated the last, there ought not now to have been a deficit of one cent. The grant of five millions of Treasury notes at the close of the last Congress, ought to have been adequate to the demands of the Treasury. There is a difference between a time of war and a time of peace, and if it be moral or nearly actual treason to withhold supplies in time of war, it cannot be denied that there has always existed a strong repugnance in time of peace to give any vote tending to embarrass the fiscal condition of the government.

Mr. Calhoun calculated the five millions were sufficient to cover the deficit of the year, and to leave a sufficient sum in the Treasury as a reserve. A great part of the money now demanded would not be required until the next year, and there could be no great reason for urging this loan until the ordinary session, when there would be more time for deliberation.

Mr. Woodbury said he objected to the form of the bill, preferring, as he did, the Treasury Note system; but he would not have voted against this bill had that been his only objection. But, exclusive of the loss to the people in their way of commerce, there would be an actual loss to the public of a million and a half of dollars from the change of mode. The new mode would throw the loan entirely into the hands of bankers and capitalists, while the Treasury Notes served the purpose of remittance in the operations of all commercial men.

Mr. Clay looked at the course of the gentlemen as a sort of eulogy on a departed friend, and he was there fore not disposed to attempt the strain of melancholy which pervaded the tone of their remarks. We had been solicited on Saturday to adjourn for the purpose of hearing a single speech. Already we have had three speeches, and how many more, none can tell. He then stated that the whole amount of Treasury notes out (ten millions) was a debt created by the late Administration. This was not to be contested. How was this to be paid? The revenue will fall short of the estimate made by the late Administration, by five millions, and how is this to be supplied? Since the late Administration created this debt of ten millions, and since there will be a deficit of five millions, how is this to be paid? We propose to pay it in the old fashion way, by giving our bond, payable with interest at a certain time. What other way was there to pay it?

The Loan Bill Passed.—The bill authorising a Loan for Twelve Millions of Dollars, to meet the demands upon the Treasury, finally passed, and having previously passed the House of Representatives, wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

Washington, July 20, 1841.

In the House of Representatives this morning, several messages were received from the President, in answer to resolutions calling upon him for information. One encloses a letter from the Secretary of State, in relation to the American citizens confined by the British in Van Dieman's Land.

Another message recommends the revival of the act of 1818, which provides for the preservation of the neutrality of the laws.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the fortification bill.

At twelve o'clock, according to order, all debate ceased. Numerous amendments were then offered and rejected, when the bill was reported to the House. The moment this had been done, our old friend Previous Question, Esq., sprung forward, and dragged the bill to a third reading with amazing celerity.

After it had been read a third time, the question being on its passage, Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, "stood on his feet," and desired to know if it would be in order to move a postponement of the bill, until Monday next. The Speaker said it would.

Mr. Proffit then made the motion, which was decided in the negative, as follows—yeas 88 nays 124.

Mr. Garret Davis then moved to lay the bill on the table, but immediately afterwards withdrew it for the purpose of submitting a motion to postpone! But another member renewing the motion to lay on the table, the motion had precedence. Much confusion here arose, and many strange noises were heard. The question on the motion to lay on the table was then put, and decided in the negative—yeas 88, nays 124. The bill was then passed by a vote of 146 to 66.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, the fiscal bank bill was taken up, and has been under debate during the day. There was a caucus upon the subject last evening, but what the fate of the measure is to be I know not.

General News.

Murder.—The Danville (Ky.) Rifle says:—A bloody and fatal fight occurred at a house of ill-fame, not far from Lancaster, Girard county, on Monday night week. A quarrel originated between two men, S. Blackaby and Wm. Comely; both parties drew pistols; Mr. Comely advanced on Mr. Blackaby; he was told to "stand back," but continued to advance, and was shot down, the ball passing through his body. The perpetrator of this murder was pursued by one or two men; he was soon overtaken, and was heard to cry for help, that they were killing him. He was literally hewn to pieces with a large two edged bowie knife. A man named Tatum, who, it is supposed, aided in the murder of Black, has been arrested and committed to jail. Strong circumstantial evidence has been collected, amply sufficient, it is thought, to convict him of the murder.

Arrest of a Murderer.—We learn that a man, calling himself George Henderson, was arrested at Lancaster, on Saturday evening last, while getting a letter out of the Post Office addressed to him in that name. He proves to be one of the Baltimore rowdies who murdered John Bigham, in the streets of the latter city, on the 5th of July, and his real name is Peter McCollum. He is the same individual on whose testimony the alibi chiefly rested, by which Jeff. Griffith escaped conviction on his trial for the murder of Laughlin, during the celebrated procession of the Whig Convention, on the 4th of May, 1840. Griffith and McCollum are now implicated together with others, in the murder of Bigham. McCollum being the sixth, and the last of the parties charged with the same.

The McLeod Case.—There is nothing new in this case, which, we learn, cannot be carried any higher than the Court of Errors. There are many rumors from Washington, but nothing certain has been developed. It is supposed that the pacific relations between the two countries will not, however, be immediately disturbed. The correspondent of the Herald though says:—"The destination of the ship of the line Delaware, Com. Morris, is changed from the Mediterranean to the Brazil station, and a smaller vessel, under Com. Morgan, goes to the Mediterranean in his place. Rumor alleges the reason to be the possibility of a rupture with Great Britain—it being considered safer for so large and important a ship to be in the Atlantic, rather than an inland sea."

A Munificent Legacy.—The late Mr. Barber Beaumont, of London, left £13,000 in his will, "to establish a philosophical institution in Beaumont Square, Mile-end, for the mental and moral improvement of the inhabitants of the said square, and the surrounding neighborhood, in their intervals of business, and freed from the baneful excitement of intoxicating liquors, and also the general cultivation of the principles of practical theology and the wisdom of God, leaving to the different churches and sects the cultivation and pursuit of their peculiar tenets, and also for the purpose of affording them intellectual improvement, and rational recreation and amusement."

Murder in New York.—A man named Peter Kane, crazy from intemperance, on Saturday night last, killed a respectable woman named Mrs. Riley. Kane lived in the same house with Mrs. Riley and her husband. Mrs. R. hearing one of her children scream, rushed past Kane into the room. As she passed he made a furious pass at her with the blade of a sword cane, which entered the right breast of Mrs. Riley. The unfortunate woman fell, and almost instantly expired in a pool of blood. The murderer was secured and is now lodged in prison.

Poisoned Cream Cakes.—Several families have been recently poisoned at Boston, by cream cakes purchased at a confectionery. The Transcript says:—One gentleman informed us, that himself and the rest of his family, eight in all, were severely afflicted with vomiting and purging, and a dizziness of the head, but in the course of ten or twelve hours they nearly recovered. The confectioner cannot account for the effect. Dr. Jackson, the celebrated chemist, has taken some of the cakes; and is engaged in analyzing them; the result is not yet known.

Large Robbery in New York.—An extensive robbery we learn has been perpetrated in New York, on the firm of Marie & De Copper, No. 59 Wall street, by a person in their employ. The amount taken is $9000, and is of the following notes:—two of five hundred dollars each, American Exchange Bank; four of five hundred each, Phenix Bank; two of five hundred each, Merchants' Bank; three of one thousand each, do. do. ten of one hundred each, Lafayette Bank, two of five hundred each, Commercial Bank.

The Walker.—The man who walked all day, from the corner of Ann street to the Park for a dollar, won his wages. The condition was, that he should walk at the rate of at least five miles an hour; and the first hour, by actual measurement, it was found that he had gone six miles and almost three-quarters. Up to twelve o'clock (five hours) he had finished twenty-seven miles. He commenced again at one, and finished the day's work at six, having walked fifty-one and a half miles in exactly ten hours.

Tornado.—The city of Cincinnati, Ohio, was visited with a heavy tornado on Sunday evening, the 11th inst. Several persons were severely injured by the falling of timber, sign-boards, &c. Most of the beautiful shade trees that lined the streets, were broken off at the trunk. The Times says:—"The storm no doubt, also did some damage to the crops which are not yet harvested. Wheat, barley, rye, and hay, are already cut and secured, but the oats and corn are doubtless bowed to the earth."

Indicted.—The Grand Jury of the New York Sessions have returned several bills of indictment against James G. Bennett, of the New York Herald, for alleged libels published in that paper of the 15th of June last, purporting to be a report of the proceedings in the trial of James Ritchie, on an indictment for receiving stolen coffee. Two of the indictments are for alleged libels on Judges Lynch and Noah conjointly, and one on Judge Noah alone.

An Heroic Mother.—A Mrs. McGee, of Westminster, Vt. hearing her child's screams from a well into which it had fallen, descended into it, though twenty feet deep, and rescued the sufferer who was clinging to a stone of the wall. Such daring and bold achievements, although of rare occurrence, show what a mother will do to save a suffering child.

Accident to the Steamboat Kent.—As the steamboat Kent was about leaving Arch street wharf on Monday morning for Smyrna, Del., a burst occurred in her boiler directly under her flue, about seven inches long. A good deal of alarm prevailed at the time among the passengers. The trip was delayed in order to repair the damages.

Sunday Mails.—The mail between New York and the East, which formerly left on Sunday morning, has been discontinued, and no mail now runs from that city in that direction on Sunday. The Sunday mail, it is said, was of very little value to the people of Boston, as the Southern mail came in too late to forward its contents.

The Forest and the Indian.—"The white man ware upon all that is native here," said an old Indian. "Upon the forest and the red men. The one he destroys with the steel, the other with the burning fire of his accursed whiskey. He has made great havoc with us both, and we shall pass away together."

Don't Believe It.—The Cincinnati Microscope says that an artist in that city lately painted upon canvass a locomotive steam engine, which, as he gave the finishing stroke, burst through the wall, run down the street, over the hills, and has not since been heard of!

Poor Emigrants.—At the sheds erected near Montreal for the use of poor emigrants, over 6897 have been received there this season. Over 1400 have arrived within a fortnight, and large quantities of oatmeal have been distributed among them.

Street Preaching.—The people of Baltimore are resorting to the primitive mode of preaching the gospel. Fourteen different places were announced in the Baltimore papers of Saturday where there would be preaching in the street on the Sabbath.

Good Wives.—The Factory Girls at Lowell, have often deposited in the Savings Bank of that city, *over one hundred thousand dollars!* What prudent, saving wives they would make.

Charge of Seduction.—The Rev. Mr. Van Zandt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rochester, it is stated in McKenzie's Volunteer, has been held to bail in the sum of $3000, on a charge of having seduced a young girl, sixteen years of age. The complaint has been brought by the parents of the child, and is of so scandalous a character to bring against a clergyman, that nothing but the clearest proof should warrant a belief of it. Such proof, if the facts were stated correctly, it seems, can be produced. Mr. Van Zandt is rector of Grace Church, in Rochester, with an amiable wife, and three or four lovely children, some wealth, a comfortable income, and denies all that cannot be proved against him. The vestry have had their pastor under examination, and stopped his preaching, and it is said that the Bishop had arrived to conduct the spiritual investigation.

Manslaughter.—The Village Record mentions a case of manslaughter, which occurred on the 8th inst., at Cochranville, Chester county. In the evening of July 8th, an altercation ensued between Wm. Fleming, farmer and storekeeper, residing near Cochranville, and a man employed by him named Wm. Cooper. Their disagreement originated from a trifling matter in the store. Cooper pushed Mr. Fleming violently against the fence, whereupon the latter seized a piece of lath, and in the act of raising or drawing it Cooper threw a stone, which struck him with great force on the artery immediately back of the ear, when he fell, and, it is supposed, did not breathe afterwards. It is said Cooper proposed to a person present at the time, to open a vein, but he objected; he (Cooper) then ran and brought water, and they tried to revive him. Soon after bringing the water Cooper went off.

Late from Africa.—*Another Outrage by British Cruisers.*—The packet ship Saluda arrived at N. York, on Monday, from Africa, via Rio Janeiro. She brings intelligence of another outrage on the African coast by a British cruiser. The Dutch schooner Argo was fired into by a British armed brig. There was no personal injury, but some of the balls went completely through the schooner. After the attack was made the British did not board the schooner but passed on. A correspondent of the Express says that the British officers do not hesitate to say that no other nation shall trade to Africa but themselves. It is believed on the Coast that the British officers have secret orders to do all in their power to drive the Americans away.

Latest from Jamaica.—The brig Echo, Dyer, arrived at this port on Tuesday, in twenty days from Kingston, Jamaica, with papers to June 26. They contain no political or commercial news of particular importance. Business was dull and matters generally tranquil. Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Stations, died recently at Bermuda. The command devolves upon Commodore Douglass. The Apollo Transport had arrived at Montego Bay, having on board the Head Quarters of the 82d Regiment, and a detachment of the 2d West India. There were several cases of yellow fever on board the Apollo, and since her arrival the surgeon and two men have died.

Execution of the Black Men at St. Louis.—The four black men convicted at St. Louis of arson and murder, suffered the penalty of their crimes, on the 9th inst. by hanging. About fifteen thousand persons were present to witness the disgusting sight. Each of the men addressed the multitude previous to the execution; and as usual on such occasions, piously enjoined them to take a solemn warning from themselves. Warwick never moved after the swinging motion was over. Seward struggled violently for the first few minutes; and Brown gave indications of life for nearly ten minutes; but Madison seemed to die without a pang.

Fires in New Orleans.—At New Orleans, on the 11th inst. three fires occurred—the first and second did but little damage. The third broke out in the soap and tallow chandlery, situated on Levee street, between Estelle and St. Andrew streets, in the adjoining city of Lafayette. Five buildings, two brick and three wooden, were almost entirely destroyed. These were all on Levee street. One corner was occupied by Mr. Williams as a grocery store, and the other as a coffee house by Mr. Doty. Several of the houses were owned by Mr. Williams, who was partially insured.

Riot and Murder in New Orleans.—A riot occurred at the village of Carrollton, on the night of the 11th instant, which ended in the death of Mr. William Treusdale, who was shot, and a severe injury to a Mr. Mason, who was also shot; and an injury equally severe to a Mr. Porter, who was almost beaten to death. The perpetrators are described as Germans, but the cause of the affray, or the provocation which induced the attack, is not mentioned.

Assault by a Slave upon an Officer.—A New Orleans slave, named Hamilton, attacked a constable who attempted to arrest him, on the complaint of his master, and beat the officer over the head with a mallet, severely injuring him. It appears they hang slaves for striking white men, and Hamilton is to be tried for his life.

Conviction of Madame Restell.—The trial of Madame Restell has terminated in her conviction on the third and fourth charges, of administering medicines for an improper and criminal purpose. The evidence went to show that numbers of persons resorted to her for advice. She will probably be sentenced in a few days.

Mail Robbery.—The mail was robbed on the 6th inst. between Augusta and Milledgeville, Ga. by two negroes. Among the packages of letters rifled was that of Augusta of the 6th, containing letters from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, of the 2d June. Of the money abstracted, about $300 have been recovered.

Seasonable Relief.—The citizens of Troy held a public meeting immediately after the disastrous fire at Waterford, and $2000 were at once subscribed to relieve the sufferers. There is enterprise, spirit, kindness and liberality in that beautiful little city, not surpassed by any place of its size in the world.

An Indian's Choice.—Tommy Infant, the Indian arrested in Monroe county for killing his wife, said he did not like to be hung, rather be "shot quick," but would prefer *burning* to either of the other methods of dying! "Build fire," said he, "and me walk into it!"

Confessionals.—The Archbishop of Paris has ordered that the confessionals in the churches be so constructed, that the public may see the priest, while the penitent remains completely invisible.

City News.

A Way to Reclaim Drunkards.—Several members of the Jefferson Society of reformed drinkers have hit upon a very novel expedient to reform such drunkards as have not the moral courage to relinquish the use of ardent liquor themselves. They drag the bloats out of the streets and gutters, and take them to the factory of Mr. George Simpson, in Front street, above Poplar, where they are cleansed and receive medical attention: they are then locked up and employed at shearing sheep skins, affording them, if industrious, a gain of nearly one dollar per day. They are then requested to sign the temperance pledge, with which they generally very willingly comply. In this way some of the most confirmed drunkards have already been reclaimed. Credit is due to Mr. George Christ, who has devoted much of his time and attention to the furtherance of temperance principles.

Dr. Dyott's Estate.—Charles Gibbons, Esq. the Auditor appointed to examine the claims against the estate of Doctor Dyott, has made a report to the District Court, in which he states that the whole of the claims depositors and note holders amount to $250,000. The notes held by Messrs. Mann and Ridgway are not included among these claims, for certain reasons which we could not learn but may easily guess. Mr. Ridgway holds notes of the Doctor to the amount of $75,000, and Mr. Mann about $30,000,—probably for shaving, as the law calls it, "usury." The Court confirmed the Auditor's report, notwithstanding the opposition of the excluded gentlemen, and if its decision be held good, the creditors of the great "Rag Baron" will get about 10 per cent. of their dues. The excluded note holders have appealed to the Supreme Court.

Colonization Society.—The receipts into the treasury of this Society, from the 20th of January to the 11th July, the present year, amount to $19,751 18, being $6,234 33 more than were received during the same period last year. The African Repository says:—"Should a similar increase be realized for the remainder of the present year, the Board will be able to carry on the ordinary business of the Society, and do much toward the extinguishment of the old debt, if not to cancel it entirely.

Paid.—The United States Bank has paid the July Instalment of the Five Million Loan to Michigan. This is great news for Michigan. There must be some vitality in the old "Monster" yet.

A New Church.

The corner stone of the New Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Lombard and Juniper streets, was laid on Monday afternoon, at half past five o'clock. An appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Bishop Waugh, from Exodus, 15 chap. 2 v. to a very large and deeply attentive congregation assembled on the spot. On the platform, near the Rev. Bishop, were seated a number of ministers, among whom we recognized the Rev. Messrs. J. Smith, Jr. P. E., of the South Philadelphia District, S. Higgins, Pe. E. of the North Philadelphia District, E. Miller, pastor of the Salem M. E. Church, W. A. Wiggins, J. Nicholson, J. Roach, D. Shields, W. H. Elliott, Dr. Mitchell, J. Miller, of Baltimore, and W. J. Gibson, of the Union Presbyterian Church. The whole services were highly appropriate and imposing, and could not but be highly gratifying to the pastor and congregation immediately concerned. The church will front on Lombard street 56 feet, running back 76 feet on Juniper street. The location is a very pleasant one, and, we doubt not, the erection of a new church on that spot will be both an acquisition to the neighborhood and a permanent good to the congregation thus laudably engaged.

Monument to a Fireman.

A monument to the memory of Mark S. Rink, the fireman who was killed a short time since at the fire in Market street above Third, has been recently erected upon an eligible spot in the Monument Cemetery, which lot was generously given by Dr. A. E. Elkinton. It was erected by the Diligent Engine Company, of which the deceased was a member, at a cost of $370, the funds being raised by contributions made exclusively by the members of the Company. The monument is of pure white marble, except the base, which is of blue. Its height is fifteen feet, being four feet at the base. It has a subplinth under the die moulding, the die being two feet at the bottom by 22½ inches at the top, and two feet six inches high. The cap is twenty-seven inches square, by twelve inches thick, and surrounded with an appropriate moulding. Upon it is carved a fireman's coat of arms, a horn and spanner, forming a St. Andrew's cross: the corners being ornamented with representations of fire plugs, hose, water &c. The whole is handsomely ornamented with suitable inscriptions, and upon the horn is engraved the name of the Company—the entire work being elegantly got up in a manner creditable to the Company, as it must be gratifying to the friends of the deceased.

Reading.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal published at Reading Pa. says:

The hotels of our borough, have for some time past been gradually filling up with strangers, anxious to escape the heat and dust of the large cities. That this should be the case, is not surprising. The only wonder is, that Reading is not a place of more general resort, during the Summer months.

That Reading is the most beautiful inland town in the State, is a fact which cannot be denied. Surrounded with mountains, the scenery in the vicinity, is of the most picturesque character, and the appearance of the borough itself, has never failed to excite the admiration of the visitor. The streets are wide, *MacAdamized* with a material supplied by nature, and the gentle slope of the ground on which the town is built, tends to keep them clean at all times. Such as value the pure element, will find the water of Reading unsurpassed. The air from the mountains, is cool and salubrious—bringing health and vigor to the invalid,—and every desirable comfort and luxury is here within reach.

Visitors will find in Reading, a number of excellent Hotels, kept by obliging landlords—nor will they, as is too often the case, have reason to complain of *small* attention, and *large* bills. The borough is also easy of access. The cars on the Reading Rail Road, leave Philadelphia daily, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The road is celebrated as one of the best in the Union, the cars are pleasant and commodious—and the route remarkable for its beauty. A more pleasant three hour's ride is not easily found.

We then invite all who are tired of the close streets and heated air of the Metropolis, to gather together their families, (provided they have any) and take up their quarters for a few weeks, in Reading,—and we are confident that they will thank us for suggesting the matter to their attention.

More of the William Brown.

Joseph Stetson, another of the crew of this ill-fated ship, who was in the long-boat, arrived at this port a few days since, says the Boston Post, in the ship Crescent, Captain Ball, from Havre. He states that notwithstanding the various rumors which have been published, condemning the conduct of the mate for throwing the passengers overboard when he did, but few, if any, he is convinced, if placed in the same condition, could have decided with more impartiality. He even goes so far as to say, that had the mate hesitated, his command would not have been waited for; the danger and the only means of relief were too well known to the whole crew to require orders from any quarter in so critical a moment. The mate, in ordering them to lighten the boat, but spoke the sentiments of the whole crew. He unhesitatingly avows that he did his part toward lightening the boat.

William Miller's statement, which was published in the "Post" of the 18th of June, he says, is substantially correct, and just such a one as he, conscientiously, could make himself. He also states that Messr. alias Norton assisted to lighten the boat as well as any one; and pronounces the story about drawing a knife a sheer fabrication, for there were only two knives on board, neither of which was in his possession.

We learn from another source that Captain Ball, of the Crescent, had spoke in the highest terms of Stetson, as an able and experienced seaman, and in every way worthy of confidence and encouragement.

The long boat of the William Brown is now on board the Crescent. Although strong and roomy, she is but poorly qualified to stow forty-two persons, and live, in any sort of any rough weather. It would be well for those who have condemned the mate and crew without a hearing, to go on board the Crescent and look at the long-boat.

Mutiny.

The Boston Post thus describes an incident which occurred on board the U. S. revenue cutter Hamilton, Capt. Sturgis, lying in Boston harbor.

It appears that Captain Sturgis, while issuing an order, was rudely attacked by a tall, raw-boned "foreigner," who seized him by the neck, and made a desperate attempt to bite off one of his ears, and would doubtless have succeeded had not one of the crew dragged the rascal away. He then made an attack upon the sailor, and bit him severely in two or three places. When the captain had recovered, he ordered the drummer to beat to quarters. In a moment all hands were on deck—the great guns and small arms were put in immediate requisition and in a few seconds the officers reported the cutter "all ready for action." In the mean time, the daring mutineer has ascended the main rigging, where placing himself in a commanding position, he dared the whole cutter's crew to their teeth. The first division of boarders, headed by the first lieutenant, ascended the main rigging, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in hurling the mutineer overboard. Nothing daunted, he sprung into the main channels, and made a desperate effort to regain the deck; but the cool, determined discipline of the cutters crew, under the immediate eye of their commander, rendered the attempt fruitless. Just as he was making a last, determined charge, the gallant captain, sword in hand, met the assailant, and with one tremendous blow, sealed his fate. His skull was smashed to stone—his body fell overboard, and sank alongside.

This daring fellow was a native of Gibraltar, and was considered a pretty smart chap aloft. He had behaved himself remarkably well up to the fatal morning on which his existence terminated. All in all, he is said to have been a good sort of a fellow for a baboon. The cutter's colors were *not* at half mast.

American Securities in London.

The London correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"The business in the American securities was firmer after the arrival of the message of the President of the United States; but the arrival of the steamship with intelligence to the 15th has again depressed the business, particularly as the dividends are not to be paid on the Indian Bonds. The shares of the Bank of the United States are not higher than £4, and there is not this afternoon reported to be much inquiry even at that reduced rate. A list is enclosed, but the prices are little more than nominal, though probably it would not be requisite to submit to much lower rates. The whole credit of the American States and the American nation has been for a time overwhelmed by the report of the Investigating Committee of the Bank of the United States, the coarsest language was heard in the city of London, arising out of the accusations contained in that report; and though a few, and those also the most really influential of the holders of American securities, know that an abundant answer has been given by Mr. Biddle to the charges brought against the administration of the Bank of the United States, yet the public at large do not know or cannot comprehend any thing beyond the abuse which is supposed to be now due to all connected with so unprincipled a country, as is that which is implied in the very name of the United States.

The Oldest Republic on Earth.

The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 7000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the Representatives of the People, 66 in number, who are chosen every six months by the People.

The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well-cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice. Mr. Erving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and look to it as the preserver of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

Naval Engagement in the River Plate.

Rio Janeiro papers received, contain Monte Video dates to the 27th of May.

An engagement took place on the 24th, between the Monte Video Squadron, under Commodore Coe, and that of Buenos Ayres, under Admiral Brown. The former consisted of six vessels and the latter of three. Brown, however, had the best artillery, and his vessels were larger, and manned chiefly with seamen, while Coe's were chiefly manned with landsmen. The accounts states that notwithstanding these disadvantages, Coe gallantly sustained his adversary's fire for three hours. He then found it expedient to retire, and arrived at Monte Video without the loss of any of his vessels, which, however, suffered much damage. He had 12 men killed, and 20 wounded, including Lieut. Shannon. Brown had only six or eight men wounded, and his vessel suffered very little damage. They were on the 27th at anchor on Monte Video. Coe was repairing his vessels with all speed, and then intended to try his luck again. The writer is, however, of opinion that he ought not to do so, but should wait for the corvette Vergara, recently purchased, when he would stand some chance of success. He also states that one of Coe's schooners, on the 26th, deserted to the enemy.

Charge of Embezzlement.

A young man, named James Crawford, from Philadelphia, clerk in a store at St. Louis, kept by R. H. Stone, has been arrested on a charge of having embezzled 2060 from his employer. Suspicions were awakened against Crawford, by the disappearance of about $300. Mr. Stone devised several schemes in order to detect Crawford; he marked several bills, and laid them in the money drawer, which were taken away. Stone next gave Crawford a $100 note, asking him to give in change small bills, and Crawford gave him several of the bills marked, which were at once recognized. Mr. Stone examined Crawford's room, and in between the feather bed and mattrass, $2060 were found, among which were several bills recognised as those having been marked. That on Crawford's return he was accused of the crime, and he admitted that he had taken $500 in Illinois scrip, which was not with the amount found in the bed. Crawford was then taken before the Recorder, and, after an examination, was held to bail in the sum of $2000.

The young man, it is stated in the St. Louis papers, is a Philadelphian. This is a mistake, as we understand he is a native of New Jersey, and was formerly in the employment of Wilford, Hall & Co., of this city.

A Counterfeiter.

The Louisville Journal of the 14th, says that counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Northern Kentucky Bank, are quite numerous. The editor adds,—"The signatures are well done. The impression is paler than the genuine; but it must be noted that some of the genuine are quite pale. The most obvious defect in those is in the smoke of the locomotive engine, and in the lines of the end vignettes. In the genuine the smoke is without distinct lines, while in the counterfeit the lines are very distinct. The ends of the counterfeits, on the other hand, show but indistinctly various lines which are very distinct in the genuine."

Our Mail Receipts.

[illegible]

Retail Prices in Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

On the 13th inst. at the residence of her grandfather, Doctor J. F. Lamb, Frankford, Mary Lamb, aged twelve weeks, infant daughter of James M. Wilcox, Esq. of Charles city, Virginia.

On the 5th inst. at his residence in New Georgia, the Rev. Robert Holman, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Wetumpka, Ala. in the 40th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Jacob Apple, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. Miss Olivia Councill, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 19th inst. at Newport, R. I. Thomas Stewardson, of this city, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. at her residence, Newark, N. J. Jane, relict of the late Stephen Van Cortlandt, aged 92 years.

On the 16th inst. at his residence in East Bradford, Chester county, Joseph Buffington, aged 82 years.

At Munich, the Baroness of Stein-Altenstein, at the age of 101 years. She is presumed to have been the oldest of the German nobility.

On Thursday, 15th inst. Philip C. Donnelly, M. D. one of the Physicians to the Township of Moyamensing, in the 41st year of his age.

On Fifth day afternoon, Mary, widow of the late Amos Stackhouse, aged 78 years.

On the 15th inst. Henry Harmer, infant son of James Casey.

On the 15th inst. in the 80th year of her age, Rebecca Wilson.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. Margaretta Darrach, wife of Dr. William Darrach, aged 32 years.

On the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock in the morning, John Taylor, in the 78th year of his age.

On the 14th inst. Henry Cline.

On Friday, the 16th inst. Samuel Arthur, Sr. in the 62d year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 17th instant, Susannah, relict of Daniel Sutter, in the 85th year of her age.

On Friday morning, 16th inst. James Bird, infant son of John Hanna.

On Thursday morning, the 15th instant, Richard Willing, infant son of James Schott, Jr. aged 11 months and 1 day.

On the evening of the 14th inst. Harry, youngest son of Henry S. Baker, aged 3 years and 11 months.

In Trenton, on Wednesday, 14th inst. Mr James Moore, aged 43 years.

In Lawrence township, N. J. on the 14th inst. Mr. Nathan Kirkpatrick, former of Trenton, N. J.

In Chesterfield, Burlington county, on the 5th inst. Elizabeth Pharen, in the 83d year of her age.

At her residence, in Hopewell, Mercer county, N. J. on the 2d inst. Mrs. Leah Moore, consort of Joseph Moore, Esq. aged 60 years.

In New Brunswick, N. J. on the 6th inst. after a brief illness, Mrs. Mary Holcomb, relict of Samuel Holcomb, in the 65th year of her age.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, Hon. John W. Willey, President Judge of that Judicial Circuit. He was a native of New Hampshire, but had been a resident of Cleveland since 1821.

On the 11th instant, of cholera infantum, Isaac W. Marple, son of Robert L. and Mary W. Marple, aged 7 months.

At Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pa. on the 14th inst. Mr. James Marshall.

On the 17th inst. John Blair, aged 30 years, a native of Scotland.

On the evening of the 16th inst. Elizabeth Jones, aged 83 years.

In the 44th year of his age, Joshua B. Tinker.

On the 18th inst. James Roberts, son of James Roberts, Sr.

On the 18th inst. William Carr, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Catharine Guyger Shultz, daughter of Robert and Margaret Shultz, aged 3 weeks and 1 day.

On the 15th inst. James Thomas Durnell, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. Mr. David Edwards, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. near Coles' Church, New Jersey, Sarah Jane, daughter of Joseph S. and Ann Jane Wallens, aged 8 months and 13 days.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Gertrude Truett, after a protracted illness, in the 52d year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, 18th inst. William Carson, aged 30 years.

On Monday, 19th inst. Ella Emily, second daughter of A. F. and Elizabeth S. Hinton, aged 3 months and 4 days.

On the 16th inst. at his residence, near Bordentown, N. J. Isaac Thorn, in the 56th year of his age.

In Paris, on the 18th ult. after a short illness, Bartholomew Dentout, of the firm of Dentout & Brothers, of this city.

On the 18th inst. Lendel W. Bassing, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. James Graham.

On the 17th inst. of convulsions, Frederick, infant son of Morris H. and Rosa De Young, aged 20 months.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. Barbara Hinkel, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. Catharine, wife of Henry Buchanan, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 20th inst. of cholera morbus, Mary Balentine, wife of Mr. John Wisley, aged 23 years.

Suddenly, on the 20th instant, George K. infant son of Noble Gilbert.

On the 19th inst. of cholera infantum, Mary Jane Norman, infant daughter of Henry R. and Elizabeth Norman, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Health Office, July 17, 1841.

[illegible]

State of the Thermometer.

[illegible]

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

To the Dead.

BY J. C. SHANLEY.

The extensive beauty of the following lines is not surpassed by any in the English language.

How many were are dead to me
When love is gone from me!
How many are alive to me
Who cherished in the dust, are now
That each love, making that for which we
Till dead can we've forgot.
Beyond the blue mist, far away,
Most wonderfully alone,
One feet in prison lie cold,
Where many on some shut out the day,
And never hear nor comfort's ray
In low-bow-down silence!

Dead to the world, alive to me,
Though months and years have pass'd
Its a base hour, his sight to me
Cannot like the hour o' some wild tee,
And then his form and face I see,
As when I saw him last.

And one with a bright lip and cheek,
And eye, is dead to me.
How cold the blood of his smooth cheek!
His lip was cold—it would not speak
His hour was cold—for it did not break.
And there, for it did not.

Past for the living in the tomb,
And for the dead the same;
Express oblivion on the tomb
Of forgotten life and dandy bloom—
Dun in such glass—but bright the gloom
Around thy funeral pile.

Complimentary Cards.

There was once a time when a compliment from the passengers on board a vessel to a departing friend had a meaning; for the reason that it was called out only by the most extraordinary circumstances. Of late years, however, the ferry boats are hardly permitted to cross the river without the presentation of a tin coffee pot to the master, by the passengers. As to sermons, and thanks, and that kind of gammon, the thing is endless; and the style of such documents is endless in ridiculous alliteration. In fact, we will now compliments—more complimental, it is all well enough, but such things should not be so often forced upon the public through the press. We might say more—but can do better by copying the following from the Boston Courier. It is a good lot.—N. Y. Tattler.

Having returned to Boston, after a long and precious journey to Roxbury, I think it my duty, as an act of justice to the accomplished driver of the Omnibus, and as an endearing monument of the gratitude and liberality of the passengers, to send you the following record:—

Boston, Charlestown, Harlem, North House, } May 5, 1841.

To Joseph Chace, Esq.,
Depot of Omnibus No. 90:

Dear sir—The undersigned, a committee of the passengers on board Omnibus No. 90, on her passage from Court street, in the city of Boston, to the Norfolk House in Roxbury, beg leave respectfully to express to you their undisguised thanks for your uniformly kind and unremitting attention to their comfort and convenience during the pleasant, though somewhat perilous journey, which, under your auspices, has so happily terminated. The committee were instructed to bear testimony to the unsurpassed skill with which you avoided all collision with the numerous vehicles that it was our good or ill fortune to encounter on the way, and the unfeigned anxiety allies that the unfortunate shock we experienced by striking a rock not laid down in the charts, was not owing to any want of care or foresight on the part of the commander. The committee would also be injustice to their own hearts if they did not avail themselves of this occasion to present, through you, their grateful thanks to the intelligent lad who gave the signals for starting and stopping with such precision that no life or limb was endangered during the swift and delicate evolutions of ingress and egress. But more especially would the committee, in behalf of their constituents, beg leave to offer, through you, to the Company whose able instrument you are, their undiminished and unpresidial gratitude for the zeal and patriotism, and disinterested benevolence they have so illustriously exhibited in the establishment of this noble line of Omnibuses, for the exclusive benefit and convenience of the public.

Allow us to add our private wishes for your continued success in the important enterprise you have so successfully undertaken, and to express the hope that it may be our good fortune again to meet you on the route which has been to you the path of glory.

With sentiments of unmingled respect, we are your grateful and devoted friends and servants.

Josh Pitts,
Simon Suggs, and Committee.
Moses Stuffer,

To the above just and heartfelt tribute to modest worth, the Committee appended the following appropriate reply:

To the honorable John Piper, Simon Pudler and Moses Stuffer, Esquires, Committee of the passengers on board Omnibus No. 90, on her late passage from Court street, in the city of Boston, to the House in Roxbury:

Respected Gentlemen,—I have received with sentiments, which it would be presumptuous in me to undertake to describe, the very flattering tribute to my fidelity and skill in the important department of the vehicle which it has been my good fortune to fill to your acceptance. Be assured gentlemen, that all my success was due to the undivided forbearance of the passengers, and to the imperturbable coolness and equanimity with which they endured the "Shock that flesh is heir to." My own duty was rendered light by the considerate conduct of those whose lives for a while were entrusted to my care; and be assured, gentlemen, that the sentiments of my conduct which you have so elegantly and so generously expressed, will not cease to animate. It will give no pleasure to convey your kind expressions of approbation to the intelligent youth to whom it is my happiness to refer, and to the company whom I have the honor to serve, and whose interests I have labored to the best of my ability. Accept my warmest thanks for the expression of your appreciation.

With the assurance of my entire respect and gratitude I am, gentlemen, your devoted servant.

Joseph Chace.

Russian Intolerance.

Russia is out-doing Athenian. Her aims is to extinguish all nationalities, and to erect every species of unmitigated imprisonment and enslavement in a form itself Russian. All who publish or read books in foreign languages, especially if they are loaded upon with a conspicuous eye; at the public window and on the public promenade, shall suffer personal punishment. It has already been shown that the Russians do not hesitate to disturb, or altogether falsify historical facts, for the purpose of calumniating other religions and nations. The children of those very nations, against whom these values are now so named, are taught history from the works published there. No instruction is given in any of the established church of Russia, which is more, or taught in the schools, no priest even thinks it necessary to add the precepts of Christian morality, the principles and reverence to the Gospel, the regular payment of taxes, the duty of being ready to shed the last drop of blood for both and all that is proclaimed; and all who have been educated in these principles are excluded from public offices. The first question addressed to candidates for office, whether they are Poles or Catholics.—the Emperor's autocracy having created a general disposition not to promote each. By a recent ukase, no Pole can serve in the imperial guard, even by appointed surgeon to that corps. Those who presume to violate this law are punished as criminals, and the law. From the subordinate office of a clerk is not to be thought that shall have served at least four years in the interior. A Catholic is not allowed to form a choice with a Protestant, and remain in the Catholic church, still less where the necessary are Greek; and it is with no small difficulty that Poles can obtain a passport to St. Petersburg. With the privileges enjoyed by Russian officers, and their nationality, it is not a subject of all other, the former most unconcernedly grow shady in good taste, whilst the latter properly tionally contracts within narrower limits.

The Muses.

Miss Democrat is said to be of, at least, doubtful character. It is not first time she has sung acquaintance with her.

Miss Fanning is a very intelligent and accomplished lady, and is much in favor with editors and publishers. She is frequently noticed in the newspapers.

Miss Anthropy is a peculiar old spinster; and although a exceedingly modest and retiring lady, we should not recommend her acquaintance.

Miss Fear is of a jealous disposition, and withal rather troublesome.

Miss Contribution is much in favor with secretaries; is of a curious, moral disposition, and is supposed to be well acquainted with *Miss Fortune*, although honest and sensible, is much dreaded and shunned by all. She is rather ungrateful, however, and often unkindness to those whom she is not welcome.

Miss Nomer often renders important aid to the legal profession, and her company is often sought by gentlemen of the law.

Miss Rule is a great jokes maker, and on several occasions has presided in the halls of legislation.

Miss Letter is a poor dependent person, and although she is well known, is always supported by some more wealthy neighbor.

Miss Term, she that in the lady of literary notoriety, and is done with all classes, and especially with the juvenile portion of the community.

From the Dublin University Magazine for July.

Micky Free's Despatches.

As I left yesterday my servant Micky Free, to dispatch my account of the last engagement to the commanding officer, I hope it is needless, that the Irishman might possibly blunder as usual, and as if to end all suspense a voice resound me from the cowards.

"Captain O'Malley," said he, in a mounted dragoon to the advanced sentry at the bottom of the little hill upon which I was standing; "despatches from head quarters;" said he, delivering into my hands a large sealed packet from the adjutant-general's office. While he proceeded to search for another letter of which he was the bearer, I broke the seal and read as follows:

Sir,—On the receipt of this order you are directed, having previously resigned your command to the officer next in seniority, to repair to head quarters in Fowler D'Ounce, there to report yourself sooner to

"I have the honor to be
"Your obedient servant,
"Gerald Hotspur,
"Military Secretary."

What the devil can this mean? said I to myself as I read the letter over again and again. What have I done lately, or what have I left undone to involve me in this scrape? Ah! thought I, to be sure it can be nothing else. Lord Wellington did recognize me that unlucky morning, and has determined not to let me pass unpunished. How unfortunate! a speedy resignation of my command might since fortune seemed to smile upon me from every side, and bid fair to be very exciting! I must dissolve myself fully in the fare. A reprimand, or the sentence of a court-martial, I should be sorry to incur, but I could submit comparatively little from what source arising, the injury to my pride to a man and my spirit as a soldier would be almost the same.

"This is the letter, sir," said the orderly, presenting me with a packet, the address of which was in Power's handwriting. Eagerly tearing it open, I sought to satisfy myself that I might explain my unhappy position. It bore the same date as the official letter, and ran thus—

"My Dear Charley,

"I joined yesterday, just in time to enjoy the heartiest laugh I have had since we were boys. Micky Free, my good fellow, you have you have it; for Charles O'Malley's sake he was hickey Free to you, you have got from Villa Formoso to the rear guard. As it's only fair that you should participate in the fun as well as others, I send you the extract. Your honorable conduct will, I doubt not, be duly noticed in the despatches. Your name has been already mentioned and recorded for the adjutant-general, having just at that moment completed a letter to him from the wood; and the sensations he must have felt on reading it, I leave you to imagine. I have since received information to his sweetheart in Ireland. If more than one letter, I hope he has the grace to remember in better part than old Colbourn, who owned that he never wrote a letter in his life except to tell what charges. In fact, his passion has known no bounds since the event; and a fit of jaundice has given his face a tint which, contrasted with his scarlet coat, the nothing I know of except the facings of the "dirty half dozen."

"As Mr. Free's letter may be as great a curiosity to you, as it has to us, I have taken a copy of it, in which Hopeton obtained for me. It certainly places the scramble Mike to a strong light as a despatch-writer. The occasional interruption to the account of the battle, and the consequent return from Micky's mind to the pot of a concrete, writing bong, d-dalion, an accomplished gentleman, and I hope a dear friend of mine. For the world,